

DIRECT-DRIVE TURNTABLE

PD-121/131

SERVICE MANUAL

MODEL: PD-121,131

Features of Black light by using a small
Cold Cathode Ultra violet light tube

This small discharge type tube was developed for use in our turntable. As its features far out weighed that of the conventional Orange Neon as strobo-scope timing light.

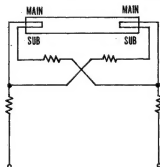
It differs in operation from the usual fluorescent tube in that it has no starting filaments, but instead has a small electrode near each main cathode at each end of the tube. So discharge is enabled by a high firing voltage (250 volts).

However, since mercury is used as the gaseous medium in the sealed tube operation at very low temperatures eg. below 5°C is very difficult. But with the special firing circuits used in the PD-121, operation is guaranteed from above 0°C.

This tube is characterized by

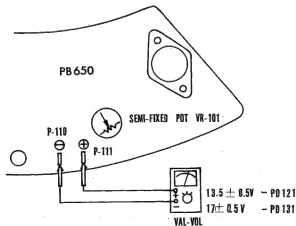
- 1) Low power consumption (0.7W)
- 2) Low operating temperature
- 3) Small-size
- 4) Long-life (20,000 hours)
- 5) Ultra Violet light at 3650 Å.

So to make the strobo-scope pattern very clear as if to appear stationary, the tube is fired by short duration pulses, and to make for a high visibility "dayglo" type paint is used for the strobo markings, this type of paint converts Ultra violet light into visible coloured light.



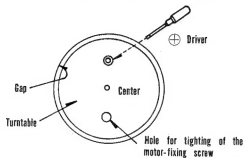
ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

- 1) PB-650 D.C. voltage adjust



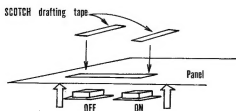
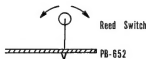
2) Pre-adjust of the Turntable position

- a) After mounted every components on both the chassis and the panel, these two shall be put together.
- b) Loosen the 4 screws for provisional fixing, and put the turntable on.
- c) Provisionally fix the motor when the equivalent gap between the panel and the turntable is obtained as per the drawing. (The provisional fixing is possible with a (+) driver through the 2 holes for tightening of the motor-fixing (-) screw on the turntable.)



3) Pre-adjust of the Reed Switch and the height of the Selector Switch

- a) Hold the switch-button on the panel with the SCOTCH drafting tape etc, and put together with the chassis. Note that the chassis and the wood-frame should not be screwed together at this stage.
- b) Adjust the screw which fixes the switch-mount metal so that the button protrudes about 2mm from the panel-surface.
- c) Power-on with the mains cord connected to the rated AC mains power source.
- d) Operate the speed selector switch to check through the stroboscope whether smooth speed-selection is possible. (In case correct rotation is realized, the figures in the stroboscope are observed standstill.)
- e) When the above selection is found to be not smooth, re-check its operation by varying the position of the switch-mount metal, which is stated in the (b) clause.
- f) Further, when the operation checked in (e) is found unstable, check again with moving the Reed Switch as per the drawing.



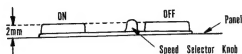
FINAL ADJUST

1) Setting of the platter

After fixing the wood-frame and the chassis together with screws, the final check shall be made in the same procedure as stated in the section (2) pre-adjust.

2) Switch-button Height

Same procedure as made in the (3) - (b) pre-adjust. Adjust the 2 screws for the switch-mount metal at the bottom side of the chassis to obtain 2mm-protrusion from the surface of the panel.

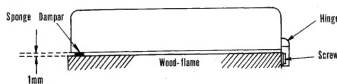


3) Speed-Selection

Ascertain the firm selection of speeds by operating the selector. When it is unstable, adjust the 2 screws for the switch-mount metal. In case the section (2) is not fulfilled is (the buttons do not protrude from the panel, or the protrusion is extremely different on the ON-button and OFF-button), repeat the pre-adjust section (3).

4) Hinge-Height Adjustment

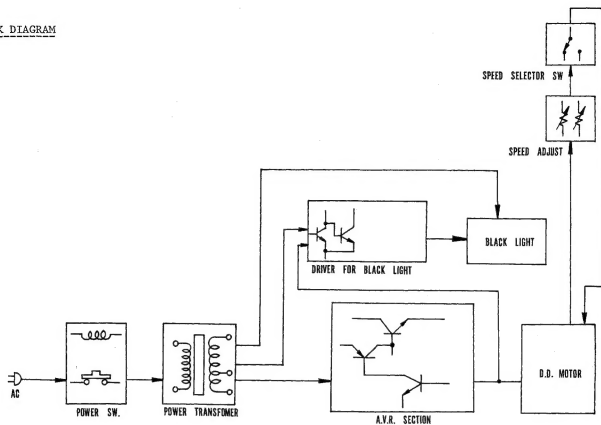
Set the acrylic cover to the hinge, and adjust as per the drawing.



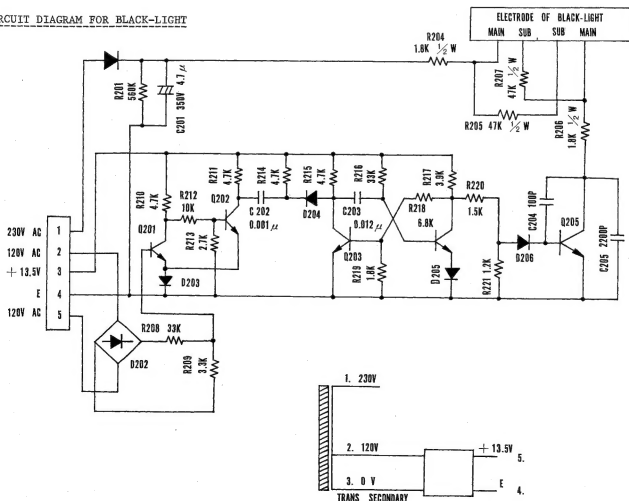
5) Installation of the Tonearm Base

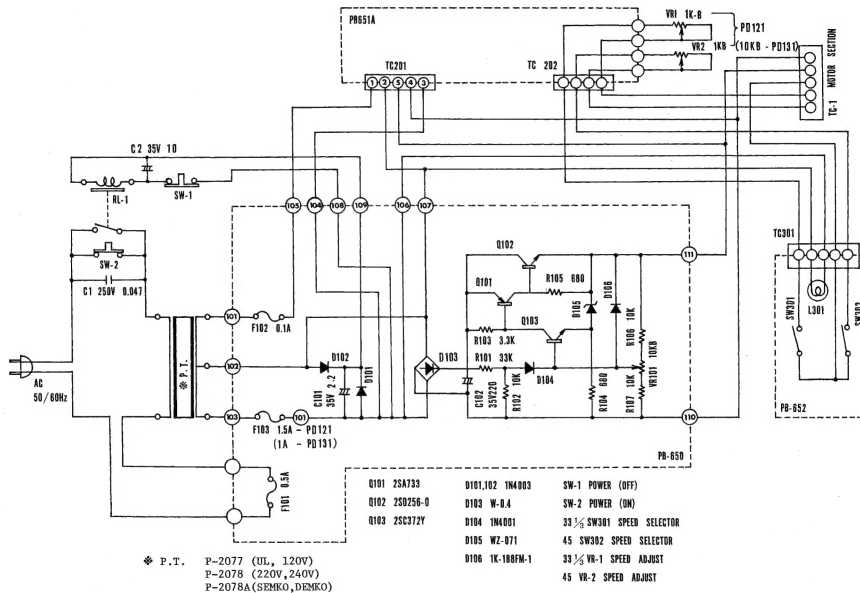
Install the base to the chassis. Turn the base to the clock-wise direction by $1/8$ rotation until it is locked, when ascertain that the base is firmly locked. Then press-in the lock-release button and turn the base to the counter-clockwise direction to remove the base. Try this procedure 2 or 3 times.

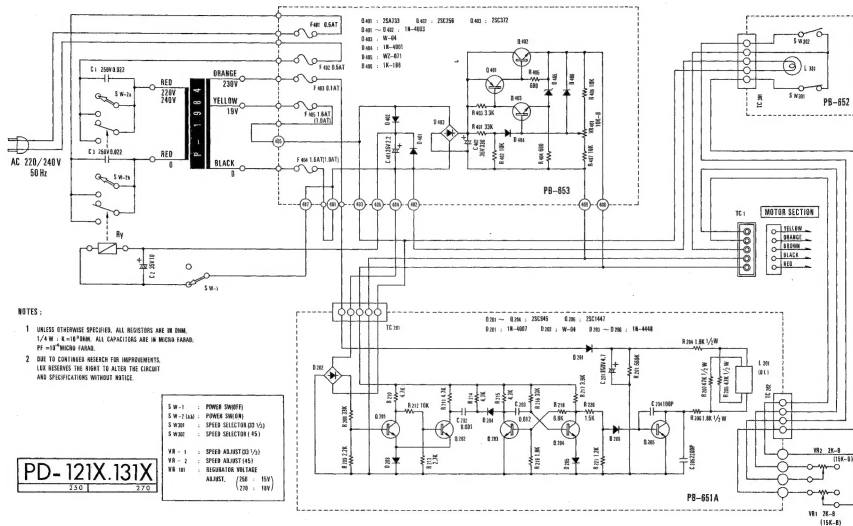
BLOCK DIAGRAM



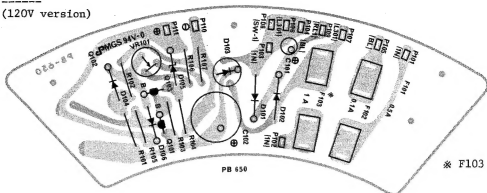
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM FOR BLACK-LIGHT



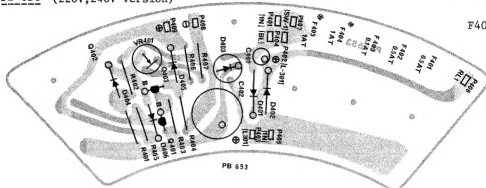




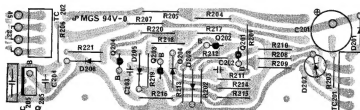
(120V version)



※ F103 1.5A (PD121)
1A (PD131)



* F404	1.5AT(PD121)
	1AT (PD131)
F405	1.5AT(PD121)
	1AT (PD131)



PB-650		PB-653		PB-650		PB-653		PB-650		PB-653	
R101	33K	(R401)		F102	0.1A	(-)		Q101	2SA733	(Q401)	
102	10K	(402)		103	1A	(-)		102	2SD256	(402)	
103	3.3K	(403)		(-)	0.5A	(F401)		103	2SC372	(403)	
104	680	(404)		(-)	0.5A	(402)		D101	1N4003	(D401)	
105	680	(405)		(-)	0.1A	(403)		102	1N4003	(D402)	
106	10K	(406)		(-)	1A	(404)		103	W-04	(403)	
107	10K	(407)		(-)	1A	(405)		104	1N4001	(404)	
VR101	10K-B	(VR401)		C101	4.7uF 35V	(C401)		105	WZ-071	(405)	
F101	0.5A	(-)		102	220uF 35V	(C402)		106	1K-188FM	(406)	

D201	1N4007	R205	47K	R215	4.7K	C204	100pF
202	W-04	206	1.8K	216	33K	205	2200pF
203	1N-4448	207	47K	217	3.9K	Q201	28C945
204	1N-4448	208	33K	218	6.8K	202	28C945
205	1N-4448	209	2.2K	219	1.8K	203	28C945
206	1N-4448	210	4.7K	220	1.5K	204	28C945
R201	560K	211	4.7K	221	1.2K	205	28C1447
202	JPW-03 (jumper)	212	10K	C201	4.7uF 350V		
203	JPW-03 (jumper)	213	2.7K	202	0.001uF		
204	1.8K	214	4.7K	203	0.012uF		